

## A. QUIOGUE HISTORIC CONTEXT

Quiogue is a hamlet located east of Westhampton and west of Quogue. Originally named Little Assup's Neck, the first documented use of the name Quiogue dates back to the 1707 Southampton Town Records. Historically, the economy was based on farming and fishing (Munsell 1995:28; Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). The two original property owners of Quiogue were Daniel Halsey and Daniel Foster. The Foster family, who owned the majority of present day Quiogue, constructed the first house within the hamlet in 1707 (Munsell 1995:28; Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:6).

During the 1800s, Quiogue became a permanent retreat for several ministers inspiring the names Holy Land (Quiogue) and Minister's Bay (Quantuck Bay). In 1832, Beaverdam Church, the Presbyterian Church from Westhampton, was physically moved to Quiogue for its central location (Murray 2010:24).

By 1870, the Long Island Rail Road reached the Eastern end of Long Island bringing in residents seeking refuge from Manhattan. To connect Westhampton's East Main Street with Quiogue, Turkey bridge was constructed across Aspatuck Creek in 1873 (Murray 2010:24). This linked the two neighborhoods facilitating easy transportation for residents, visitors and local merchants. It appears to be shown on the 1873 Beers map of the area (see **Figure 7-1, Map A** [far right]), a map on which Quiogue is shown as part of what would become Westhampton Beach. Both hamlets are shown under the labels "Ketchabonack," and "Potunk."

During the summer months residents of Quiogue would supplement their income by renting out extra rooms to tourists. By the 1870s, boarding houses became very popular. Early boarding hosts, such as Mary Foster Dobson from Quiogue, allowed summer visitors to stay at her pre-Revolutionary farmhouse. Other families, such as the Ocame family, had livery businesses that transported visitors throughout the town (Murray 2010:28-29).

Over time Quiogue continued to develop into a resort town with amenities for tourists. The relatively large parcels characterizing the area can be seen on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map of the area (see **Figure 7-1, Map B**). In the late 1800s, Alexander Winfield Eager (1878-1956), locally known as "Buffalo Bill of the East" became the first mounted police officer in Quiogue (Murray 2010:10). Additionally, during the late 1800s, the dunes of Quiogue, which had remained mostly uninhabited, became spotted with rustic bathhouses built by summer residents (Murray 2010:31). In 1891, Walter Martin, a resident of Quiogue, established the Quantuck Yacht Club. In 1896, the Westhampton Country Club Golf course was opened. Located on Quiogue Point, the golf course, which remained open until 1902, was the first of four golf courses built for Westhampton Country Club (Murray 2010:23). In 1911, the first town firehouse was constructed on Ocame Avenue by a land donation from Winfield Eager.

## **B. SUMMARY OF QUIOGUE SURVEY RESULTS**

A total of 49 properties in Quiogue have been identified as potential Landmarks, as described below.

### **QUIOGUE MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT**

A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in Quiogue, which contains 39 potential contributing properties located throughout the hamlet. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters “QI.” A map showing the locations of the Quiogue Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 7-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of each property (**Figures 7-3 through 7-27**) and a table (**Table 7-1**) describing each property. The potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District contains many high-style residences dating to the period after the railroad established a station stop in the hamlet. These late 19th and early 20th century houses are built in a variety of Colonial Revival styles as well as Queen Anne, Tudor, and Arts & Crafts. A few early vernacular dwellings also survive in Quiogue, such as the 18th century John Syllas Brewster House at 33 Quantuck Bay Lane (QI-2). Several historic religious buildings reflect the strong religious theme in the hamlet’s history, including the Westhampton Presbyterian Church (QI-8), the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception (QI-28), and the second Roman Catholic Church, later the Knights of Columbus (QI-30). Other property types include a former firehouse (QI-26), a brick commercial building, now called Strebel’s (QI-5), built in the 1920s, and a small brick industrial building built as part of the Quantuck Water Works ca. 1903 (QI-1). Resources contributing to the potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District have been considered potentially Landmark eligible under Landmark criteria A and C. The period of significance for the collection of properties ranges from the mid-18th century to the mid-20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

### **OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN QUIOGUE**

Other properties located in Quiogue that were documented in previous surveys or brought to the authors’ attention by the Town (see description in Chapter 1) but which were not advanced as potential Landmarks as part of this survey are listed in **Table 7-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.



A. The hamlet of Quioque, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton



B. The hamlet of Quioque, shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton





**QI-1 194 South Country Road**

This brick industrial building appears to have been historically associated with the Quantuck Water Works. The 1916 map depicts two structures, including one in this location, owned by that utility company. A note in the Municipal Engineering Index of January- June 1903 notes that a contract has just been let for the construction of the Quantuck Water Works Plant in Quogue (presumably the subject property, including this structure) to the Richardson Company of Oswego, New York, for \$63,000. The brick structure has a gable roof and a rectangular plan. The original window openings, most of which are now either completely or partially sealed with bricks, were apparently long narrow apertures. Brownstone window lintels are still in place. A small brick chimney rises from one end of the roof ridge. The building appears to still be owned and operated by a utility company. Although it is clearly visible from the road, it is located behind a chain-link fence. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-2 33 Quantuck Bay Lane**

Known as the John Syllis Brewster house, this appears to be an early vernacular structure with a Cape form and early ell addition. It has brick chimneys and wood shingle cladding. A number of changes have been made to the structure including two apparently later additions and multiple gable dormers. A closer physical inspection would be necessary to assess the development of the house. According to previous surveys, the earliest portion of this structure is the ca. 1750 John Brewster house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-3**      **787 Montauk Highway**

The structure appears to be a one and a half story building clad in unpainted wood clapboards or vertical boards. It has a brick foundation and a fanlight in the gable field. A small outbuilding may date to the late 19th or early 20th century. The structure merits further evaluation. Previous surveys have identified it as the Perrin/ Chalmers House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-4**      **767 (771) Montauk Highway**

While views of Meadowcroft, the Louis Conklin estate, are limited, it appears to be a mansion built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style ca. 1900. It appears to have a rectangular plan, low hipped roofs with large overhangs, shed-roofed dormers, and projecting bays. It appears to be parged in stucco and retains multi-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-5**      **670 (644) Montauk Highway**

This brick commercial building, constructed ca. 1924, is now called Strebel's. The structure features a front gable with corbelled eaves treatment and a central doorway surrounded with a concrete or cast-stone surround. The windows appear to have been altered and the large sign on the front façade has likely changed, however, the building retains its character as an example of roadside commercial architecture of the 1920s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-6**      **108 Meeting House Road**

According to the 2008 Quogue Survey, this house is sometimes referred to as "The Third Cottage," and was built by Sarah and Rachel Gould, sisters of Mrs. John W. Patton. It is a large wood-shingle-clad house with multiple gables, shed-roofed dormers, and diamond-pane wood window sash. It appears to date to the late 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-7** 100 Meeting House Road

This two story clapboard-clad structure appears to consist of two sections, possibly constructed at different times. Principally the house appears to be a ca. 1870 residence with two-over-two-light double hung sash and brick chimneys. Although the structure appears to be modified with changes in fenestration, possibly door placement, and roof cladding, many other aspects remain intact. The structure is worthy of further research. Previous surveys have identified this as the Patton Cottage, built by the Reverend John Woodbridge Patton. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-8** 90 Meeting House Road

Westhampton Presbyterian Church is constructed in the Shingle style and with straight wooden clapboards, straight and fish scale shingles, this structure has a bell tower at the front and an exterior chimney at the rear. The roof is covered with dark asphalt shingles and the structure is painted white. The current building was constructed in 1888 and designed by Riverhead architect George Skidmore. The first Presbyterian Church is shown on the 1873 map and the current structure is depicted on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-9 33 Woodbridge Lane**

33 Woodbridge Lane, known as the Charles Halsey House, is a two-story cross-gable structure with a wrap-around porch. It is sided in scalloped shingles on the upper story and board and batten on the lower story. It appears to retain two-over-two-light windows on the upper story. A garage/barn may be contemporary with the house. The house and barn are shown on the 1916 map as the home of Annie Halsey. Previous surveys have dated the house to 1900. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-10 25 Woodbridge Lane**

25 Woodbridge Lane is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, structure with paired front gables flanking a projecting bay topped with a round tower. The house is clad with patterned wood shingles. The two first-floor windows on either side of the centrally placed extended to meet the floor of the porch. The projecting bay is castellated and has three two-over-two windows. A dropped finial hangs from each of the paired gables. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingle. The 2008 Quogue Survey notes that this was the Reed Cottage, built in the early 1870s by Professor Alonzo Reed of Brooklyn. The 1916 map shows it as the home of J.W. Patton. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-11 17 Woodbridge Lane**

A two-and-a-half story, wood shingle clad structure is located at 17 Woodbridge Lane, known as the Woodbridge Cottage, or the Second Woodbridge Cottage, built by Reverend Samuel Woodbridge of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The structure has an exterior brick chimney, dormer windows and a porch that extends across the front of the structure. Dr. Woodbridge is listed as residing in this structure on the 1902 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-12 9 Woodbridge Lane**

9 Woodbridge Lane is a wood shingle clad structure with a gambrel roof. A wraparound porch with a rounded porch extension stretches across the front. The 1902 map lists C. Peckham as the owner. The 2008 Quiogue Survey calls this the W.C. Peckam Cottage, built in 1888; Peckham was a professor at Adelphi College. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-13 18 Alden Lane**

The house at 18 Alden Lane, identified as the Frederick Burrell Cottage, has a front-gable gambrel roof with a second-story overhang covering a porch and an enclosed sunroom. The structure is clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A gambrel-roofed structure located to the rear of the house was identified in a previous survey as a ca. 1916 stable later converted to a guesthouse. A wood-frame tower resembling a lighthouse or windmill in form may have functioned as a water tower or simply a whimsical design feature. The complex is believed to date to the 1910s. The 1902 map does not show a structure but notes that it is the land of F.C. Jessup. The 1916 map shows the house and a barn to the rear with the name F.A.M. Burrell. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-14 25 Alden Lane**

25 Alden Lane is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure with wood shingle siding and roofing. The house is two-and-a-half stories with a gambrel roof and a continuous dormer across the front flanked by a single dormer on each side. A one-story gambrel roof addition extends from one side. Another structure is also located on the property a ca. 1930s bungalow. The 1902 map does not show a structure but notes that it is the land of F.C. Jessup. The 1916 map shows the house and notes that it belongs to F.F. Niebrugge. According to the 2007 Quogue hamlet study, the main house "was built around 1908 by Frank B. Niebrugge, a New York broker who purchased this property from Franklin C. Jessup." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-15 39 Alden Lane**

39 Alden Lane is a single-story shingle-clad structure built ca. 1890. The side-gable structure features a wrap-around hip-roofed porch supported by columns, gable dormers with paired windows, and small windows with diamond-pane wood sash. According to previous surveys, this residence was built by Brooklyn professor Erwin J. Spink. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-16 30 Alden Lane**

30 Alden Lane appears to be a large Shingle-style residence clad in patterned shingles and retaining multi-light windows. According to previous surveys, this was the Walter Martin Cottage, designed by Brooklyn architect W.C. Martin in 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-17 52 Alden Lane**

52 Alden Lane was built in 1879 for Professor Rodney G. Kimball. The cottage reportedly served as the clubhouse for the Quantuck Yacht Club for some time. The two-story Shingle-style house has multiple gables and brick chimneys, various sizes of windows containing multi-light double-hung sash, and several projecting bays at second story level supported by wood piers. The structure is clad in wood shingles; the roof is reclad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-18 27 B Foster Lane**

27 B Foster Lane is a one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The 2008 Quiogue Survey identifies this as the Frederick B. Carter Cottage. Based on limited views, the structure may date to the late 19th century. Some changes appear to have been made to the property including a shed-roofed porch and an small shed on the property. Additional research may help determine the history and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-19 21 Foster Lane**

21 Foster Lane appears to be an early 20th century residence with an unusual plan consisting of a central side-gable rectangular-plan section flanked by two wings oriented at angles to the main block. The Craftsman-style house features an integral porch supported by paired chamfered piers, a central gable dormer, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-20 11 Foster Lane**

A large front-gable gambrel-roofed house with multiple shed-roofed dormers and a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge, 11 Foster Lane is clad in wood shingles and retains multi-light windows, principally four-over-four-light double-hung sash. It has been identified by previous surveys as being part of the Julia Reeve complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-21 8 Woodbridge Lane**

Boarded up at the time of this survey, 8 Woodbridge Lane is a five-bay, clapboard-clad structure. The structure has multiple projecting bay windows. Tax photos and other available recent photographs suggest that the structure retained and may still retain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle with an exterior and a centrally placed chimney. Julia Reeve is listed as the owner of the structure on the 1902 map; she is also listed as the owner on the 1916 map, which shows the subject building and two other structures on the property. Information provided by the Town dates the building to ca. 1908. Previous surveys have also identified it as part of the Julia Reeve complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-22 8 Foster Lane**

Views of 8 Foster Lane are limited, however, the structure appears to be a one-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed structure with a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge, and shed roofed dormers with multi-light windows. It has a front porch with turned posts, which appears to date to the late 19th century. The integrity of the structure appears to have been diminished with several additions featuring one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. According to previous surveys, this structure was built ca. 1884 and served as the first free-standing Catholic sanctuary in Quigogue. Additional research would shed light on the history and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-23 39 Homestead Avenue**

According to previous surveys, 39 Homestead Avenue is the last of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1932 by Lewis Bitell. The Tudor Revival-style structure features faux half-timbering and a massive hipped roof apparently retaining its original cladding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-24 37 Homestead Avenue**

According to previous surveys, 37 Homestead Avenue is one of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1920. It is known as the Maynard Summer Cottage. Although the house is partially obscured by vegetation it appears to resemble its neighbor at 34 Homestead Avenue; the Colonial Revival-style residence is two stories in height with a side-gable roof and a single-story addition with gable dormers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-25 34 Homestead Avenue**

According to previous surveys, 34 Homestead Avenue is the first of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1916. It is known as the Richard Maynard House. The Colonial Revival-style house is a two-story five-bay side-gable house with a central doorway and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-26 9 Ocame Avenue**

9 Ocame Avenue is a two-story structure with a porch extending across the front and a two-story ell addition that has a tower at the end. The entire structure, including the modern exterior chimney, is clad in wood shingles. The windows contain six-over-six light sash. The tower has a solid window of stained glass. The 1902 map lists H. Walker as the owner. According to tax records, this structure was built in 1900. According to the 2008 Quiogue survey, this structure was built by Henry Walker around the turn of the century as a small farmhouse. The 2000 GAI survey, however, identifies the structure as a fire station. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-27 22 Franklin Avenue**

The 2008 Quogue Survey identifies this as the Francis and Margaret Foley Farmhouse, built in 1860; the site of the first Catholic Mass in Quogue. Based on limited available views, this appears to be a two-story three-bay side-gable house, likely built in the second half of the 19th century. The house has a brick chimney and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The house appears to have been altered with two additions, replacement siding and roof cladding, and a second brick end chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-28 580 Main Street**

This building is home to the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Constructed in 1922, this structure replaced a smaller church that was moved to the rear of the property. The current 1922 building has a rose window, tile roof, bell tower and is clad in stucco. The church is depicted on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2007). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-29**      **607 Main Street**

This large two-story hip-roofed multi-gable house, identified as the Lucius Beers House, exhibits elements of the Craftsman style; it features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, dormers, a widow's walk, and brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-30**      **576 Main Street**

Clad in stucco, with a front-gable roof, this structure has a recessed arched entry with double doors and a large picture window topped with an arched sunburst pediment. The façade of the structure is devoid of architectural ornamentation. This structure was the second Roman Catholic church in Quiogue. Erected some time in the early 20th century, it was moved to its current location in 1922 to make room for the current Catholic church. This structure is now used as a meeting hall for the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic fraternal men's organization. W. Wines is shown as the owner of this property on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-31 546 Main Street**

This one and a half-story cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles and has two-over-two-light double-hung windows and brick chimneys. A previous survey has referred to it as the Ocame Farmhouse, and dated it to ca. 1880. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Charles DeHart Brower. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-32 545 Main Street**

The large hip-roofed multi-gable residence at 545 Main Street is the 1902 Charles DeHart Bower House. It has a projecting central bay at second story level supported by wood columns. The windows throughout the structure contain various sizes of window with multiple lights including sixteen over sixteen light double-hung sash windows. The structure is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-33**      **536 Main Street**

Afront-gable house dating to the early 20th century, the Herbert Ocame residence has patterned wood shingles, six-over-six-light windows, a diamond gable window with nine light fixed sash, and a wrap-around porch. The front door is flanked by sidelights. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-34**      **503 Main Street**

This ca. 1870 two-story cross-gable structure has wrap-around porch, a brick chimney rising from the center of the roof, and retains many of its original two-over-two-light double-hung window sash. A pointed-arch window decorates its gable field. The roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles and a single-story addition has been appended on the rear elevation. M. O'Came is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. In 1902, the owner is E. O'Came, and in 1917 it is listed as Everett O'Came. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-35 1 Homans Avenue**

1 Homans Avenue is only partially visible behind dense vegetation; however, it appears to be an early 20th century Tudor Revival structure constructed of brick with a steeply pitched slate roof. The building has shed-roofed dormers, narrow windows and an original entry porch. A previous survey notes that this structure was known as Toad Hall. According to information provided by the Town, it was built ca. 1927. The structure is not shown on the 1916 map; the land was owned by S.L. Homan at that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-36 28 Sheppard Street**

28 Sheppard Avenue, known as the Sheppard Homan House, is a Queen Anne-style house with multiple gables and a hip-roofed porch. It appears to retain its original wood siding. With the exception of the one-over-one-light windows on the porch, the house retains original windows which feature diamond pane sash over single light sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-37 25 Sheppard Street**

The ca. 1900 house at 25 Sheppard Street is two stories in height and is clad in wood shingles. It features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends supported by chamfered braces. It retains six-over-six-light windows and a brick chimney. It was identified in previous surveys as the Norman Johnson House. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. Norman Johnson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-38 35 Homans Avenue**

The George Seward House at 35 Homans Avenue was built in 1912 according to tax records. The two-story cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles, has a wood shingle-clad roof and has six-over-six and eight-over-eight light windows. It has two brick chimneys, several shed-roofed dormers, and an entry porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-39 47 Homans Avenue**

The George Haven Putnam House was built in the early 20th century; it is a Colonial Revival-style structure clad in wood shingles with large gambel roofs, and a widows walk. The gables project slightly in a jetty-like fashion and feature unusual small square windows. Other windows throughout the house contain either six-over-one-light double-hung sash or diamond-pane sash. Several oval windows are also found on the house. Additional research could confirm that the house retains sufficient historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-40 10 Linden Lane**

This structure was reportedly built in the early 20th century as a "Westhampton Lying-In Hospital" by Arthur and Mary Kind. The hospital closed in 1926. It was later run as a boarding house known as the Quantuck House. It appears to have been substantially altered with modern roofing, porch supports, changes to the fenestration, and a new chimney. The siding appears to be narrow vertical board and may be original. Many of the windows appear to retain two-over-two double-hung sash. Closer physical examination and additional research would be necessary to confirm the integrity of the house, however, the building does embody a significant piece of local history. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-41 12 Alden Lane**

This house appears to be a mid-19th century residence that was highly altered at various stages in the 20th century. The side-gable one-and-a-half-story house has three-light "eyebrow" windows. Among the extensive later alterations are a large projecting window, a brick end chimney, and a single-story addition with a large window. The doorway location and treatment also does not appear original. The structure does not appear to be shown on the 1873 or 1916 maps. If the building is early (and was moved to this location at a later date), it has been highly altered and may lack sufficient historic integrity. However, it is being recommended for further consideration since if it does have a mid-19th century date, it may be among the earliest extant houses in Quogue. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-42 16 Quantuck Bay Lane**

A large rectangular-plan structure partially obscured by trees with a brick end chimney and a unusual fenestration pattern composed of a series of at least seven asymmetrically placed windows at first story level and on the upper story a ribbon window at one end and few other windows. The roof is clad in asphalt. The unusual fenestration pattern may indicate that the building has been altered. However, little is known about the history and function of this building. The structure may be shown on the 1916 map as one of many buildings on the estate of Theo. E. Conklin. Based on information provided by the Town the structure dates to 1900. The building appears to merit future research and evaluation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-43 16 Sheppard Avenue (aka 423 Main Street)**

This large rectangular-plan residence has been referred to in previous surveys as the Dr. Charles Murphy House. One source of information provided by the Town dates the house to 1905, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map of Quogue. It is a two-story side gable house with a five-bay façade. One each end of the first story is a large doorway with multi-light glass doors. The first story windows are pedimented and have four-part casement sash. The upper stories have six-over-six-light windows. There are half-round gable windows. The building is sided in wood shingles and has two chimneys rising from either end of the roof ridge; the chimneys' material cannot be clearly discerned. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Smaller single-story wings, possibly original, are located one each gable end. Further research would be required to understand the history of this house and assess its significance and integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-44 18 Quantuck Bay Lane**

A ca. 1930s Prairie-style residence, one story in height with multiple dormers with flared eaves and windows, some paired, containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The central entry is within an shed-roofed entry bay. The house has exposed rafter ends and is sided in wood shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be landmark eligible as part of a group of buildings of similar style. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



**QI-45 29 Franklin Avenue**

A two-story Prairie-style house with a “four-square” form, the structure has a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer and front porch, a small central brick chimney, and windows that appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The hip-roofed porch appears to have been enclosed with screens, partially compromising the historic integrity of the house. A large brick side chimney may be a later addition. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned, but appears to be wood shingles. Overall the building appears to retain fair historic integrity; while it does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping of stylistically related houses. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



**QI-46 40 Homans Avenue**

A one-and-a-half story mansion exhibiting Chateausque features, this building dates to sometime in the first half of the 20th century. Based on information provided by the Town it was constructed in 1939. The house has a large cross-gable hipped roof and windows and doorways with segmental arches and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The upper story windows interrupt the eaves. The house is parged in stucco. A single-story flat-roofed section with parapet may be original or may have been added later. Further research would be necessary to evaluate the historic significance of the house; as an example of its 20th century architectural style it appears to retain integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-47 414 Main Street**

A single-story side-gable house with a central entry and paired windows, 414 Main Street appears to exhibit elements of the Craftsman style and was dated to ca. 1935 in information provided by the Town. The house has a brick chimney and an entry porch with exposed rafter ends and gable ornamentation. The windows contain six-over-six light sash. The building appears to be clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt. While the building may lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high integrity and may be landmark eligible, particularly if part of a grouping of buildings of similar style or vintage. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



**QI-48 463 Main Street**

From the façade of this single-story three-bay structure, it appears to be an early 20th century Colonial Revival-style residence. According to information provided by the Town, it dates to ca. 1790. A closer physical inspection would be necessary to determine whether the original construction date is this early. If it is an earlier house, it has seen extensive changes in the early 20th century. The façade has paired windows flanking the central doorway and on the shed-roofed dormers that contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The door surround with sidelights and pedimented entry porch appear to be Colonial Revival. It is difficult to tell with certainty if the building is shown on the 1873 map; a building appears in its approximate location with a partially illegible name, "M.O. Co—." As an early 20th century, the building appears to retain historic integrity but appears to lack individual significance; it could be eligible as part of a grouping. If earlier, the house may possess additional significance. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**QI-49      478 Main Street**

A single-story Arts & Crafts-style house believed to have been constructed ca. 1890. The house has an unusual design composed of multiple cross gables with gambrel roofs arranged in a symmetrical plan. The house is clad in wood shingles and has windows, some paired, with six-over-six-light double hung sash. The roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles; overall the house appears to retain a relatively high degree of historic integrity. The house is not clearly shown on the 1916 map but may be one of the structures on the Chas. DeHart Brower property. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

**Table 7-1**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-01	194 South Country Rd	"Quantuck Water Company. Former in 1902." (Historical Profile 2007) Identified by Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque as being located on Old Meetinghouse Road.	This brick industrial building appears to have been historically associated with the Quantuck Water Works. The 1916 map depicts two structures, including one in this location, owned by that utility company. A note in the <i>Municipal Engineering Index</i> of January- June 1903 notes that a contract has just been let for the construction of the Quantuck Water Works Plant in Quogue (presumably the subject property, including this structure) to the Richardson Company of Oswego, New York, for \$63,000. The brick structure has a gable roof and a rectangular plan. The original window openings, most of which are now either completely or partially sealed with bricks, were apparently long narrow apertures. Brownstone window lintels are still in place. A small brick chimney rises from one end of the roof ridge. The building appears to still be owned and operated by a utility company. Although it is clearly visible from the road, it is located behind a chain-link fence. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007
QI-02	33 Quantuck Bay Lane	"John Syllis Brewster home and farm' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008); "Part of this structure dates from 1750." (Historical Profiles 2007)	Known as the John Syllis Brewster house, this appears to be an early vernacular structure with a Cape form and early ell addition. It has brick chimneys and wood shingle cladding. A number of changes have been made to the structure including two apparently later additions and multiple gable dormers. A closer physical inspection would be necessary to assess the development of the house. According to previous surveys, the earliest portion of this structure is the ca. 1750 John Brewster house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-03	787 Montauk Highway	"'Perrin/Chalmers house' appears intact" (FEL 2008)	The structure appears to be a one and a half story building clad in unpainted wood clapboards or vertical boards. It has a brick foundation and a fanlight in the gable field. A small outbuilding may date to the late 19th or early 20th century. The structure merits further evaluation. Previous surveys have identified it as the Perrin/ Chalmers House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
QI-04	767 (771) Montauk Highway	"'Meadowcroft' appears intact" (FEL 2008); "Great estate built by Louis Conklin. Construction began in 1900." (Historical Profiles 2007)	While views of Meadowcroft, the Louis Conklin estate, are limited, it appears to be a mansion built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style ca. 1900. It appears to have a rectangular plan, low hipped roofs with large overhangs, shed-roofed dormers, and projecting bays. It appears to be parged in stucco and retains multi-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-05	670 (644) Montauk Highway	"Hulse Brothers Laundry. Built in 1924." (Historical Profile 2007)	This brick commercial building, constructed ca. 1924, is now called Strebel's. The structure features a front gable with corbelled eaves treatment and a central doorway surrounded with a concrete or cast-stone surround. The windows appear to have been altered and the large sign on the front façade has likely changed, however, the building retains its character as an example of roadside commercial architecture of the 1920s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-06	108 Meeting House Rd.	Sometimes referred to as "The Third Cottage," it was built by sisters Sarah and Rachel Gould, sisters of Mrs. John W. Patton (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Gould Cottage' appears largely intact"	According to the 2008 Quioque Survey, this house is sometimes referred to as "The Third Cottage," and was built by Sarah and Rachel Gould, sisters of Mrs. John W. Patton. It is a large wood-shingle-clad house with multiple gables, shed-roofed dormers, and diamond-pane wood window sash. It appears to date to the late 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #16; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
QI-07	100 Meeting House Rd.	Patton "Cottage" built in 1870 by the Reverend John Woodbridge Patton (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Patton Cottage' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	This two story clapboard-clad structure appears to consist of two sections, possibly constructed at different times. Principally the house appears to be a ca. 1870 residence with two-over-two-light double hung sash and brick chimneys. Although the structure appears to be modified with changes in fenestration, possibly door placement, and roof cladding, many other aspects remain intact. The structure is worthy of further research..Previous surveys have identified this as the Patton Cottage, built by the Reverend John Woodbridge Patton. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #15; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-08	90 Meeting House Rd	The Presbyterian Church, founded in 1742 the current building is from 1888 (Quioque Survey 2008); Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Designed in 1887 by Riverhead architect George Skidmore, this church is an example of the then-fashionable academic architectural style intended to draw from more prosperous classes (GAI 2000).	Westhampton Presbyterian Church is constructed in the Shingle style and with straight wooden clapboards, straight and fish scale shingles, this structure has a bell tower at the front and an exterior chimney at the rear. The roof is covered with dark asphalt shingles and the structure is painted white. The current building was constructed in 1888 and designed by Riverhead architect George Skidmore. The first Presbyterian Church is shown on the 1873 map and the current structure is depicted on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SH Cemetery Survey; Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #6; GAI Survey (Village Survey #QU-1); (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
QI-09	33 Woodbridge Ln	Halsey House built in 1900 (Quioque Survey 2008) "Charles Halsey House; this resource is listed at 33 Woodbridge Road in the GAI Survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) ; "'Halsey House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	33 Woodbridge Lane, known as the Charles Halsey House, is a two-story cross-gable structure with a wrap-around porch. It is sided in scalloped shingles on the upper story and board and batten on the lower story. It appears to retain two-over-two-light windows on the upper story. A garage/barn may be contemporary with the house. The house and barn are shown on the 1916 map as the home of Annie Halsey. Previous surveys have dated the house to 1900. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #19; GAI Survey (Village Survey QU-2); 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-10	25 Woodbridge Ln	Reed "Cottage" was built in the early 1870s by Professor Alonzo Reed of Brooklyn (Quioque Survey 2008); "J.W. Patton House; this resource is listed as 25 Woodbridge Road in the GAI survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); "'Reed Cottage' appears nearly completely intact" (FEL 2008)	25 Woodbridge Lane is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, structure with paired front gables flanking a projecting bay topped with a round tower. The house is clad with patterned wood shingles. The two first-floor windows on either side of the centrally placed extended to meet the floor of the porch. The projecting bay is castellated and has three two-over-two windows. A dropped finial hangs from each of the paired gables. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingle. The 2008 Quioque Survey notes that this was the Reed Cottage, built in the early 1870s by Professor Alonzo Reed of Brooklyn. The 1916 map shows it as the home of J.W. Patton. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #20 GAI Survey (Village Survey QU-3); 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
QI-11	17 Woodbridge Ln	Called Woodbridge "cottage" and "The Second Cottage" it was built by Reverend Samuel Woodbridge, or New Brunswick, NJ. Said to be first house built on Woodbridge Ln. (Quioque Survey 2008) "Dr. Woodbridge House; this resource is listed at 17 Woodbridge Road in the GAI Survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried."(GAI 2000); "'Woodbridge Cottage' appears nearly completely intact" (FEL 2008)	A two-and-a-half story, wood shingle clad structure is located at 17 Woodbridge Lane, known as the Woodbridge Cottage, or the Second Woodbridge Cottage, built by Reverend Samuel Woodbridge of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The structure has an exterior brick chimney, dormer windows and a porch that extends across the front of the structure. Dr. Woodbridge is listed as residing in this structure on the 1902 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #22; GAI Survey (Village Survey QU-4); 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-12	9 Woodbridge Ln	W.C. Peckham "Cottage" was built in 1888 by W. C. Peckham, a professor from Adelphi College. (Quiogue Survey 2008); "W.C. Peckham Cottage' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	9 Woodbridge Lane is a wood shingle clad structure with a gambrel roof. A wraparound porch with a rounded porch extension stretches across the front. The 1902 map lists C. Peckham as the owner. The 2008 Quiogue Survey calls this the W.C. Peckam Cottage, built in 1888; Peckham was a professor at Adelphi College. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quiogue Survey (2008) Resource #23; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-13	18 Alden Ln	Frederick Burrell "Cottage" built around 1900 (Quiogue Survey 2008); This resource is identified by GAI as being on Woodbridge Road: "Frederick Burrell House; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).; "'Frederick Burrell Cottage', house appears largely intact, stables to rear at least 1916, now heavily remodeled into guesthouse" (FEL 2008)	The house at 18 Alden Lane, identified as the Frederick Burrell Cottage, has a front-gable gambrel roof with a second-story overhang covering a porch and an enclosed sunroom. The structure is clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A gambrel-roofed structure located to the rear of the house was identified in a previous survey as a ca. 1916 stable later converted to a guesthouse. A wood-frame tower resembling a lighthouse or windmill in form, may have functioned as a water tower or simply a whimsical design feature. The complex is believed to date to the 1910s. The 1902 map does not show a structure but notes that it is the land of F.C. Jessup. The 1916 map shows the house and a barn to the rear with the name F.A.M. Burrell. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quiogue Survey (2008) Resource # 32; GAI Survey (Village Survey # QU-5; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-14	25 Alden Ln	There are two houses located on this property. The larger of the two was built around 1908 By Frank B. Niebrudger, a New York broker who purchased this property from Franklin C. Jessup. The smaller structure is a 1930s era bungalow. (Quioque Survey 2008); "Niebrudger Cottage" appears largely intact, both structures shown in 1916" (FEL 2008)	25 Alden Lane is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure with wood shingle siding and roofing. The house is two-and-a-half stories with a gambrel roof and a continuous dormer across the front flanked by a single dormer on each side. A one-story gambrel roof addition extends from one side. Another structure is also located on the property a ca. 1930s bungalow. The 1902 map does not show a structure but notes that it is the land of F.C. Jessup. The 1916 map shows the house and notes that it belongs to F.F. Niebrugge. According to the 2007 Quioque hamlet study, the main house "was built around 1908 by Frank B. Niebrudger, a New York broker who purchased this property from Franklin C. Jessup." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #33; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
QI-15	39 Alden Ln.	Erwin J. Spink "Cottage" built by Brooklyn professor, Erwin J. Spink around 1890 (Quioque Survey 2008); "Erwin J. Spink Cottage" appears largely intact (FEL 2008)	39 Alden Lane is a single-story shingle-clad structure built ca. 1890. The side-gable structure features a wrap-around hip-roofed porch supported by columns, gable dormers with paired windows, and small windows with diamond-pane wood sash. According to previous surveys, this residence was built by Brooklyn professor Erwin J. Spink. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #36; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-16	30 Alden Ln.	Walter H. Martin "Cottage" designed and built by Brooklyn Architect, W.C. Martin in 1890. (Quioque Survey 2008); "Walter H. Martin Cottage" appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	30 Alden Lane is minimally visible from the road, but appears to be a large Shingle-style residence clad in patterned shingles and retaining multi-light windows. According to previous surveys, this was the Walter Martin Cottage, designed by Brooklyn architect W.C. Martin in 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #34; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
QI-17	52 Alden Ln.	Professor Rodney G. Kimball built a cottage at the end of Alden Lane, north side in 1879. Kimball "Cottage" served as the clubhouse for the Quantuck Yacht Club (Quioque Survey 2008); "Kimball Cottage" nearly completely intact" (FEL 2008)	52 Alden Lane was built in 1879 for Professor Rodney G. Kimball. The cottage reportedly served as the clubhouse for the Quantuck Yacht Club for some time. The two-story Shingle-style house has multiple gables and brick chimneys, various sizes of windows containing multi-light double-hung sash, and several projecting bays at second story level supported by wood piers. The structure is clad in wood shingles; the roof is reclad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #38; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-18	27 B Foster Ln.	Frederick B. Carter "Cottage" (Quiogue Survey 2008)	27 B Foster Lane is a one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The 2008 Quiogue Survey identifies this as the Frederick B. Carter Cottage. Based on limited views, the structure may date to the late 19th century. Some changes appear to have been made to the property including a shed-roofed porch and an small shed on the property. Additional research may help determine the history and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quiogue Survey (2008) Resource #30; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-19	21 Foster Ln.		21 Foster Lane appears to be an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century residence with an unusual plan consisting of a central side-gable rectangular-plan section flanked by two wings oriented at angles to the main block. The Craftsman-style house features an integral porch supported by paired chamfered piers, a central gable dormer, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
QI-20	11 Foster Ln.	Julia Reeve Complex, thought to be built around 1900 (Quiogue Survey 2008); "'Part of Julia Reeve Complex' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	A large front-gable gambrel-roofed house with multiple shed-roofed dormers and a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge, 11 Foster Lane is clad in wood shingles and retains multi-light windows, principally four-over-four-light double-hung sash. It has been identified by previous surveys as being part of the Julia Reeve complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quiogue Survey (2008) Resource #26; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-21	8 Woodbridge Ln	Julia Reeve Complex; 1908 (Town-provided comments)	Boarded up at the time of this survey, 8 Woodbridge Lane is a five-bay, clapboard-clad structure. The structure has multiple projecting bay windows. Tax photos and other available recent photographs suggest that the structure retained and may still retain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle with an exterior and a centrally placed chimney. Julia Reeve is listed as the owner of the structure on the 1902 map; she is also listed as the owner on the 1916 map, which shows the subject building and two other structures on the property. Previous surveys have also identified it as part of the Julia Reeve complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quiogue Survey (2008) Resource #24; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-22	8 Foster Ln.	Built around 1884 it was the first free-standing Catholic Sanctuary built in Quiogue. (Quiogue Survey 2008); "First Roman Catholic Church Building (private residence)' appears largely intact with minor additions" (FEL 2008)	Views of 8 Foster Lane are limited, however, the structure appears to be a one-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed structure with a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge, and shed roofed dormers with multi-light windows. It has a front porch with turned posts, which appears to date to the late 19th century. The integrity of the structure appears to have been diminished with several additions featuring one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. According to previous surveys, this structure was built ca. 1884 and served as the first free-standing Catholic sanctuary in Quiogue. Additional research would shed light on the history and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quiogue Survey (2008) Resource #25; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-23	39 Homestead Ave.	One of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision to be built on. This home was built about 1932 by Lewis Bitell. (Quiogue Survey 2008)	According to previous surveys, 39 Homestead Avenue is the last of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1932 by Lewis Bitell. The Tudor Revival-style structure features faux half-timbering and a massive hipped roof apparently retaining its original cladding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quiogue Survey (2008) Resource #4; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-24	37 Homestead Ave	One of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision to be built on. This home was built about 1920. (Quiogue Survey 2008); "Maynard Summer Cottage" appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	According to previous surveys, 37 Homestead Avenue is one of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1920. It is known as the Maynard Summer Cottage. Although the house is partially obscured by vegetation it appears to resemble its neighbor at 34 Homestead Avenue; the Colonial Revival-style residence is two stories in height with a side-gable roof and a single-story addition with gable dormers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quiogue Survey (2008) Resource #3; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-25	34 Homestead Avenue	Richard Maynard House, 1916. The first of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision (Quiogue Survey 2008); "Richard Maynard House" appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	According to previous surveys, 34 Homestead Avenue is the first of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1916. It is known as the Richard Maynard House. The Colonial Revival-style house is a two-story five-bay side-gable house with a central doorway and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quiogue Survey (2008) Resource # 2; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-26	9 Ocame Ave	Small Farmhouse built by Henry Walker around the turn of the century. (Quioque Survey 2008) "Fire Station; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000)	9 Ocame Avenue is a two-story structure with a porch extending across the front and a two-story ell addition that has a tower at the end. The entire structure, including the modern exterior chimney, is clad in wood shingles. The windows contain six-over-six light sash. The tower has a solid window of stained glass. The 1902 map lists H. Walker as the owner. According to tax records, this structure was built in 1900. According to the 2008 Quioque survey, this structure was built by Henry Walker around the turn of the century as a small farmhouse. The 2000 GAI survey, however, identifies the structure as a fire station. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #14; GAI Survey (Village Survey # QU-7); (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
QI-27	22 Franklin Ave.	Part of Francis & Margaret Foley Farmhouse built in 1860. Site of first Catholic Mass in Quioque (Quioque Survey 2008)	The 2008 Quioque Survey identifies this as the Francis and Margaret Foley Farmhouse, built in 1860; the site of the first Catholic Mass in Quioque. Based on limited available views, this appears to be a two-story three-bay side-gable house, likely built in the second half of the 19th century. The house has a brick chimney and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The house appears to have been altered with two additions, replacement siding and roof cladding, and a second brick end chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource # 11; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
QI-28	580 Main St	The Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, 1922. (Quioque Survey 2008)	This building is home to the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Constructed in 1922, this structure replaced a smaller church that was moved to the rear of the property. The current 1922 building has a rose window, tile roof, bell tower and is clad in stucco. The church is depicted on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2007). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #5 & 8; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-29	607 Main Street	"Lucius Beers House. Built 1910." (Historical Profiles 2007)	This large two-story hip-roofed multi-gable house, identified as the Lucius Beers House, exhibits elements of the Craftsman style; it features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, dormers, a widow's walk, and brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-30	576 Main St		Clad in stucco, with a front-gable roof, this structure has a recessed arched entry with double doors and a large picture window topped with an arched sunburst pediment. The façade of the structure is devoid of architectural ornamentation. This structure was the second Roman Catholic church in Quiogue. Erected some time in the early 20th century, it was moved to its current location in 1922 to make room for the current Catholic church. This structure is now used as a meeting hall for the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic fraternal men's organization. W. Wines is shown as the owner of this property on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
QI-31	546 Main Street	"'Ocame farmhouse' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008); "Built circa 1880." (Historical Profiles 2007)	This one and a half-story cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles and has two-over-two-light double-hung windows and brick chimneys. A previous survey has referred to it as the Ocame Farmhouse, and dated it to ca. 1880. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Charles DeHart Brower. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-32	545 Main Street	"Charles DeHart Bower House. Built in 1902." (Historical Profile 2007)	The large hip-roofed multi-gable residence at 545 Main Street is the 1902 Charles DeHart Bower House. It has a projecting central bay at second story level supported by wood columns. The windows throughout the structure contain various sizes of window with multiple lights including sixteen over sixteen light double-hung sash windows. The structure is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-33	536 Main Street	"'Herbert Ocame residence' appears largely intact with new addition at north end" (FEL 2008); "Built 1880s." (Historical Profiles 2007)	A front-gable house dating to the early 20th century, the Herbert O'Came residence has patterned wood shingles, six-over-six-light windows, a diamond gable window with nine light fixed sash, and a wrap-around porch. The front door is flanked by sidelights. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-34	503 Main St	"'Nichols Ocame House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008); "Built 1860s." (Historical Profiles 2007)	This ca. 1870 two-story cross-gable structure has wrap-around porch, a brick chimney rising from the center of the roof, and retains many of its original two-over-two-light double-hung window sash. A pointed-arch window decorates its gable field. The roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles and a single-story addition has been appended on the rear elevation. M. O'Came is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. In 1902, the owner is E. O'Came, and in 1917 it is listed as Everett O'Came. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-35	1 Homans Avenue	“‘Toad Hall’ appears intact” (FEL 2008); 1927 (Town-provided comments)	1 Homans Avenue is only partially visible behind dense vegetation; however, it appears to be an early 20th century Tudor Revival structure constructed of brick with a steeply pitched slate roof. The building has shed-roofed dormers, narrow windows and an original entry porch. A previous survey notes that this structure was known as Toad Hall. According to information provided by the Town, it was built ca. 1927. The structure is not shown on the 1916 map; the land was owned by S.L. Homan at that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-36	28 Sheppard Street	“‘Sheppard Homan House’ appears intact” (FEL 2008)	28 Sheppard Avenue, known as the Sheppard Homan House, is a Queen Anne-style house with multiple gables and a hip-roofed porch. It appears to retain its original wood siding. With the exception of the one-over-one-light windows on the porch, the house retains original windows which feature diamond pane sash over single light sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-37	25 Sheppard Street	“‘Norman Johnson House’ appears largely intact” (FEL 2008)	The ca. 1900 house at 25 Sheppard Street is two stories in height and is clad in wood shingles. It features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends supported by chamfered braces. It retains six-over-six-light windows and a brick chimney. It was identified in previous surveys as the Norman Johnson House. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. Norman Johnson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-38	35 Homans Avenue	“George Seward House’ appears largely intact” (FEL 2008)	The George Seward House at 35 Homans Avenue was built in 1912 according to tax records. The two-story cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles, has a wood shingle-clad roof and has six-over-six and eight-over-eight light windows. It has two brick chimneys, several shed-roofed dormers, and an entry porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-39	47 Homans Avenue	George Haven Putnam House’ appears largely intact” (FEL 2008)	The George Haven Putnam House was built in the early 20th century; it is a Colonial Revival-style structure clad in wood shingles with large gambel roofs, and a widows walk. The gables project slightly in a jetty-like fashion and feature unusual small square windows. Other windows throughout the house contain either six-over-one-light double-hung sash or diamond-pane sash. Several oval windows are also found on the house. Additional research could confirm that the house retains sufficient historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-40	10 Linden Lane	<p>Westhampton Lying-In Hospital/Quantuck House built in 1900 by Authur and Mary Kind. Later this house became the home of notable Quioque historian and writer, Lawrence Casey. It was run as a boarding house called the "The Quantuck House." In 1920, under the direction of Mrs. King, the house became the Westhampton Hospital.</p> <p>The hospital ceased operation in 1926. (Quioque Survey 2008); "Westhampton Lying-In Hospital/Quantuck House' appears largely intact with additions" (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>This structure was reportedly built in the early 20th century as a "Westhampton Lying-In Hospital" by Arthur and Mary Kind. The hospital closed in 1926. It was later run as a boarding house known as the Quantuck House. It appears to have been substantially altered with modern roofing, porch supports, changes to the fenestration, and a new chimney. The siding appears to be narrow vertical board and may be original. Many of the windows appear to retain two-over-two double-hung sash. Closer physical examination and additional research would be necessary to confirm the integrity of the house, however, the building does embody a significant piece of local history. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #43; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)</p>
QI-41	12 Alden Lane	1890	<p>This house appears to be a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century residence that was highly altered at various stages in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The side-gable one-and-a-half-story house has three-light "eyebrow" windows. Among the extensive later alterations are a large projecting window, a brick end chimney, and a single-story addition with a large window. The doorway location and treatment also does not appear original. The structure does not appear to be shown on the 1873 or 1916 maps. If the building is early (and was moved to this location at a later date), it has been highly altered and may lack sufficient historic integrity. However, it is being recommended for further consideration since if it does have a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date, it may be among the earliest extant houses in Quioque. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-42	16 Quantuck Bay Lane	1900	A large rectangular-plan structure partially obscured by trees with a brick end chimney and a unusual fenestration pattern composed of a series of at least seven asymmetrically placed windows at first story level and on the upper story a ribbon window at one end and few other windows. The roof is clad in asphalt. The unusual fenestration pattern may indicate that the building has been altered. However, little is known about the history and function of this building. The structure may be shown on the 1916 map as one of many buildings on the estate of Theo. E. Conklin. Based on information provided by the Town the structure dates to 1900. The building appears to merit future research and evaluation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
QI-43	16 Sheppard Avenue (aka 423 Main Street)	1905 (Town-provided comments); "Dr. Charles Murphy House' appears intact" (FEL 2008)	This large rectangular-plan residence has been referred to in previous surveys as the Dr. Charles Murphy House. One source of information provided by the Town dates the house to 1905, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map of Quiogue. It is a two-story side gable house with a five-bay façade. One each end of the first story is a large doorway with multi-light glass doors. The first story windows are pedimented and have four-part casement sash. The upper stories have six-over-six-light windows. There are half-round gable windows. The building is sided in wood shingles and has two chimneys rising from either end of the roof ridge; the chimneys' material cannot be clearly discerned. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Smaller single-story wings, possibly original, are located one each gable end. Further research would be required to understand the history of this house and assess its significance and integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-44	18 Quantuck Bay Lane	1935 (Town-provided comments)	<p>A ca. 1930s Prairie-style residence, one story in height with multiple dormers with flared eaves and windows, some paired, containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The central entry is within an shed-roofed entry bay. The house has exposed rafter ends and is sided in wood shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.</p> <p>Although the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be landmark eligible as part of a group of buildings of similar style. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).</p>	
QI-45	29 Franklin Avenue	1920	<p>A two-story Prairie-style house with a "four-square" form, the structure has a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer and front porch, a small central brick chimney, and windows that appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The hip-roofed porch appears to have been enclosed with screens, partially compromising the historic integrity of the house. A large brick side chimney may be a later addition. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned, but appears to be wood shingles. Overall the building appears to retain fair historic integrity; while it does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping of stylistically related houses. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).</p>	

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-46	40 Homans Avenue	1939	A one-and-a-half story mansion exhibiting Chateausque features, this building dates to sometime in the first half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Based on information provided by the Town it was constructed in 1939. The house has a large cross-gable hipped roof and windows and doorways with segmental arches and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The upper story windows interrupt the eaves. The house is parged in stucco. A single-story flat-roofed section with parapet may be original or may have been added later. Further research would be necessary to evaluate the historic significance of the house; as an example of its 20 <sup>th</sup> century architectural style it appears to retain integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
QI-47	414 Main Street	1935	A single-story side-gable house with a central entry and paired windows, 414 Main Street appears to exhibit elements of the Craftsman style and was dated to ca. 1935 in information provided by the Town. The house has a brick chimney and an entry porch with exposed rafter ends and gable ornamentation. The windows contain six-over-six light sash. The building appears to be clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt. While the building may lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high integrity and may be landmark eligible, particularly if part of a grouping of buildings of similar style or vintage. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

**Table 7-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Quioque Multiple Resource District**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
QI-48	463 Main Street	1790	<p>From the façade of this single-story three-bay structure, it appears to be an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Colonial Revival-style residence. According to information provided by the Town, it dates to ca. 1790. A closer physical inspection would be necessary to determine whether the original construction date is this early. If it is an earlier house, it has seen extensive changes in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The façade has paired windows flanking the central doorway and on the shed-roofed dormers that contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The door surround with sidelights and pedimented entry porch appear to be Colonial Revival. It is difficult to tell with certainty if the building is shown on the 1873 map; a building appears in its approximate location with a partially illegible name, "M.O. Co—." As an early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the building appears to retain historic integrity but appears to lack individual significance; it could be eligible as part of a grouping. If earlier, the house may possess additional significance. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
QI-49	478 Main Street	1890	<p>A single-story Arts &amp; Crafts-style house believed to have been constructed ca. 1890. The house has an unusual design composed of multiple cross gables with gambrel roofs arranged in a symmetrical plan. The house is clad in wood shingles and has windows, some paired, with six-over-six-light double hung sash. The roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles; overall the house appears to retain a relatively high degree of historic integrity. The house is not clearly shown on the 1916 map but may be one of the structures on the Chas. DeHart Brower property. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	

**Table 7-2**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quioque**

Address	Name/Description	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
83 Meeting House Road	Presbyterian Parsonage, Site of first parsonage building in Quioque. Current building from 1888. (Quioque Survey 2008) "Westhampton Presbyterian Church Parsonage; this resource is listed at meetinghouse road in the GAI survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000)		No tax record found for this address; apparently a site rather than a structure; does not retain sufficient integrity as a site, however may be archaeologically sensitive	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #7; GAI Survey (Village Survey QU-8); (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
20 & 18 Franklin Ave.	Part of Francis & Margaret Foley Farmhouse. Number 18 is the former Merriman Martin House (Quioque Survey 2008)	The wood-shingle clad structures at 18 and 20 Franklin Avenue appear to have been built or substantially rebuilt in the mid 1950s.	Structures appear to lack sufficient historic significance/ integrity.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #12; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
14 Franklin Ave.	Two former Martin Family homes are situated on this property. In the 1890s, the family moved from North Carolina. Charles took a job as caretaker at Julia Reeve's farm and boardinghouse. He and his family lived in a small house formerly located on Julia Reeve's property. It was later moved to the back of his brother Merriman's house located at 18 Franklin Avenue around 1920. (Quioque Survey 2008)	Based on limited available views, the structures at 14 Franklin Avenue appear to date to the late 19th and early 20th century. These structures have been altered with a change in fenestration and modern roof cladding in addition to other alterations.	Structures appear to lack sufficient historic significance.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #13; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quioque**

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
10 John St.	Built around 1900 by Frank L. Pease, a painter and sometimes a chauffeur. (Quioque Survey 2008)	The house at 10 John Street is a very small single-story building clad in modern siding with unusual narrow vertical single-light windows. It appears to have been built in the mid to late 20th century. According to the 2008 Quioque Survey, this house was built around 1900 by Frank Pease. According to tax records it was built in the 18th century and rebuilt in 1987. The structure appears modern; additional research would be necessary to confirm its modern origin.	Structure appears to lack significance/integrity, however, additional research may be warranted.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #18; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
21 Woodbridge Ln.	First Presbyterian Parsonage was originally built in the 1840s on the south side of Meeting House Road as the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church. It was moved just to the south of the Patton Cottage in 1875. (Quioque Survey 2008); "First Presbyterian Parsonage" appears nearly completely intact" (FEL 2008)		No tax record found for this address; apparently a site rather than a structure; does not retain sufficient integrity as a site, however may be archaeologically sensitive.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #21; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
14 Foster Ln.	Charles P. Halsey "Cottage" originally built about 1890 by C. P. Halsey. (Quioque Survey 2008); "Charles P. Halsey Cottage" appears largely intact" (FEL 2008"	14 Foster Lane, built ca. 1890 by C. P. Halsey, is a two-story cross-gable residence. It retains its form, projecting bay windows, and possibly original siding; however, its appearance has been significantly altered with the replacement of its windows with single-light double-hung sash, an enclosed shed-roofed porch, and an altered or more recently constructed section.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #27; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quioque**

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
23 Foster Ln.	Corwin "Cottage" built about 1915 by Dwight H. Corwin. (Quioque Survey 2008); "Corwin Cottage" appears largely intact with additions" (FEL 2008)		Appears to refer to the house identified as 21 Foster Lane in tax records and included in survey	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #28; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
Foster Ln.	Lindsay Cottage, built by W.B. Lindsay around 1915 (Quioque Survey 2008); "F.B. Lindsay House; This resource is listed at Foster Lane in the GAI survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000)	The Lindsay Cottage may be significant for its role in the development of the area as a summer resort, however, it appears to have diminished historic integrity. Further research to confirm the significance and integrity of the structure would be warranted.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, further research may be warranted.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #29; GIA Survey (Village Survey # QU-6); (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
14 Alden Ln.	Thought to have been moved here around 1920 by Jessup Family (Quioque Survey 2008); "Jessup House" property was owned by Jessup since at least 1902, but no buildings shown through 1916, house looks older" (FEL 2008)	The house at 14 Alden Lane exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style, but has been substantially altered with the addition of a projecting picture window, a new end chimney, and other changes.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #31; 2008 Façade Easements List

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quioque**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Reason for Exclusion</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
35 Alden Ln.	Around 1910, Brooklyn banker, E. Maynard built this house (E.P. Maynard "Cottage") on Alden Lane on property he purchased from Erwin Spink. (Quioque Survey 2008); "E.P. Maynard Cottage" appears partially intact" (FEL 2008)	A two-story side-gable house with brick end chimneys, 35 Alden Lane is clad in wood shingles and has paired and ribbon windows that appear to contain six-over-one-light sash. A two-story addition and a shed-roofed entry porch appear to be later developments. According to previous surveys, this was built around 1910 by Brooklyn banker E.P. Maynard.	The property appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, additional research may be warranted.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #35; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
57 Alden Ln.	On this property in the 1870s, Dr. Joseph Alden built the first of the summer houses—a tiny unplastered cottage on the Quantuck Creek. (Quioque Survey 2008); "Alden/Spink House" appears largely intact with additions" (FEL 2008)	Based on limited views, this appears to be a two-story Colonial Revival-style building which has been altered with additions and window replacements.	The property appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #37; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
Main Street at Aspatuck Creek	Turkey Bridge	The original Turkey Bridge dated to ca. 1873, however, the current bridge was constructed in 1968.	The current structure is modern and does not appear to possess sufficient historic significance	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #39; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quioque**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Reason for Exclusion</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
20 Linden Ln.	Hiram Wines Farm was sold in 1852 by Jabez Foster to Hiram Wines (Quioque Survey 2008)	According to tax records, the structure on this property was built in the late 18th century; however, no photograph is included in the tax record and no view of the house can be afforded from public rights of way. The structure at this address appears to be a Dutch Colonial Revival style structure with more recent additions.	Structure appears to lack historic integrity; if structure has been misidentified, should be reevaluated	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #40; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
20 St. George Pl.	Benjamin Allen Lodge. Benjamin Allen built a hunting lodge structure on the northern part of his property, close to Aspatuck Creek about 1928. (Quioque Survey 2008)	This low single-story structure was reportedly built in 1928 as a hunting lodge. The structure consists of many components, some of which may have been added at a later date. Additional research may be warranted to assess the significance and integrity of this resource, however, based on limited views it does not appear to possess sufficient significance/	Structure does not appear to possess sufficient significance/ integrity, however, additional research may be warranted.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #41; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
19 Linden Ln.	A. W. Doremus House built in 1880 by A.W. Doremus who ran a popular saloon on Depot Road in Westhampton. (Quioque Survey 2008)	The ca. 1880 Doremus House belonged to a saloonkeeper, A. W. Doremus. The two-story house appears to have been altered with changes in fenestration, siding, roof cladding, and other aspects.	Structure does not appear to possess sufficient historic integrity.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #42; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)
90 Linden Ln.	Ice Cream & Candy Store- built by Ocame's and originally run by Lucinda Ocame (Quioque Survey 2008)	This early 20 <sup>th</sup> century structure appears to have been altered with an addition on the front, replacement siding, and other changes	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #45; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quioque 2007)

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quogue**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Reason for Exclusion</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
Westhampton Country Club Golf course	The course was started in the summer of 1896. The course was laid out by engineer, Henry J. Howell and Elliot Cutter. John Eager helped to build the course. The course was last played in 1902. (Quogue Survey 2008)	Resource no longer exists	Resource no longer exists	Quogue Survey (2008) Resource #46; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quogue 2007)
29 Sheppard Street	"Dix House' Circa 1792 house moved from Remsenburg" (FEL 2008)	The house at 29 Sheppard Street is purported to date from 1792 and is known as the Dix House, moved from Remsenburg. From the exterior, the house has been so dramatically altered that it appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure. The house has a central door with three-quarter sidelights flanked by two windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A shed-roofed wall dormer dominates the front façade. The original chimney of the structure, which would likely have been an off-center chimney rising from the roof ridge is gone and a side chimney has been added. Additions have been appended to both side elevations. The siding and roof cladding appear to be modern and a Colonial Revival-style porch has been added to the front façade.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, more research and interior investigation would be warranted	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quogue 2007)

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quogue**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Reason for Exclusion</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
40 Sheppard Street	"circa 1930, house largely intact" (FEL 2008)	The ca. 1930 residence at 40 Sheppard Street is a two-story house apparently constructed in the Colonial Revival style. It has shed-roofed dormers and eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash windows. A shed-roofed addition on the side façade and a gable addition on the the end façade are likely later additions.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance/ integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quogue 2007)
46 Sheppard Street	"'Shep Homan House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	A Colonial Revival-style residence with a gambrel roof and wrap-around porch, 46 Sheppard Street is clad in wood shingles and retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The roof, which visually dominates the residence has been reclad. A large addition extends to the rear.	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance/ integrity, however, further research may be warranted.	2008 Façade Easements List
485 Main Street	"'Ralph Swezey House' appears intact" (FEL 2008) "Built 1871." (Historical Profiles 2007)	The residence at 485 Main Street is purported to date to 1871. It has a square plan, a large hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles; the structure is sided in wood shingles. A shed-roofed porch may be a later addition.	Structure appears to lack sufficient integrity, however, further research may be warranted.	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quogue 2007)
493 Main Street	"'William Ocame House' Appears intact with additions, site of Ocame home pre 1873" (FEL 2008)	A two-story house likely dating to the early 20th century, 493 Main Street appears to have replacement siding and windows.	Structure appears to lack sufficient integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quogue 2007)

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Reason for Exclusion</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
506 Main Street	"'William Nicols Ocame House' appears intact with additions, site of older Ocame home behind" (FEL 2008); "Oldest section dates 1920s." (Historical Profiles 2007)	The Colonial Revival-style house at 506 Main Street has a front-gable gambrel roof; another section appears to be a later addition as does a Neoclassical porch with a parapet. The main section of the house dates to ca. 1927.	Structure appears to lack sufficient integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
Quantuck Bay Road	"'Part of John Sylis Brewster farm' main building appears largely intact and was part of farm originally" (FEL 2008)	May refer to 9 Quantuck Bay Road, a gambrel-roofed structure that appears to have later additions and alterations.	If resource refers to 9 Quantuck Bay Road, appears to lack historic integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List
12 Homestead Avenue	"Site of the Original Foster Homestead." (Historical Profiles 2007)		Does not retain sufficient integrity as a historic resource, however may be archaeologically sensitive	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
2 Franklin Ave	"Site of John Eager House and Barns." (Historical Profile 2007)		Does not retain sufficient integrity as a historic resource, however may be archaeologically sensitive	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
18 Ocame Ave	"School of Religion." (Historical Profile 2007)		No property record was found for this address	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
163 Brook Road	"Former site of Morrison and Burkhart's Crescent Inn." (Historical Profile 2007)		Does not retain sufficient integrity as a historic resource, however may be archaeologically sensitive	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
15 Linden Lane	"Captain Robert Warren 'Cappy' Peterson House." (Historical Profile 2007)	Multiple structures at 15 Linden Lane appear to date to the mid 20th century or later. The mid-century house is a ranch-style structure that appears to have later alterations.	Structures do not appear to possess sufficient historic significance/ integrity	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
43 Homans Ave	"William Frederick Dix House." (Historical Profile 2007)		No property record was found for this address	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue**

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
32 Sheppard Street	"This home dates from the 1930s. IT was recently destroyed by fire." (Historical Profile 2007)		Destroyed by Fire	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
427 Main Street	"Marshal McFair House. Built in 1903." (Historical Profile 2007)	The ca. 1903 Marshall McFair House has a multi-gable hipped roof system and hip-roofed dormers which are currently clad in asphalt shingles. A hip-roofed porch has been partially enclosed, probably at a later date. An integral two-car garage is also likely a later addition.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance, however, additional research may be warranted.	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
578 Main Street	"Charles DeHart Brower Barn. Built 1895." (Historical Profile 2007)	Identified in previous surveys as the Charles DeHart Brower Barn, presumably a converted barn, this structure has a side-gable gambrel roof and appears to have a form more reminiscent of an early Dutch house than a gambrel-roofed barn. The structure has been substantially altered with unusual boxy addition, changes in fenestration, and a new chimney.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
791 Montauk Highway	"Perrin House. Built around the turn of the century." (Historical Profile 2007)	The structure at 791 Montauk Highway is purported to date to 1902, but appears to be so significantly altered that it appears modern; it has replacement siding, windows, a new stair and other modern features.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
801 Montauk Highway	"Former site of Perrin House." (Historical Profile 2007)		Demolished 2002	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue**

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
The Causeway to Quiogue	"Built 1868." (Historical Profile 2007)		The 19th century causeway does not appear to exist today in the form that it originally did, as shown in historic photographs. Additional research to confirm that portions of the historic causeway do no remain may be warranted; if remnants exist, they may be archaeologically sensitive but are not likely to retain sufficient integrity to be considered an architectural resource.	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
199 Old Meetinghouse Road	1895 (Town-provided comments)	Based on limited views, this residence appears to be a side-gable wood-shingle-clad house possibly dating to the turn of the century. It has a corbelled brick chimney, gable dormers, and at least some six-over-one-light double hung windows. Although only one façade was visible, the house appears to have been altered with a large screen porch and a double door on the side façade.	The property does not appear to retain sufficient integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

**Table 7-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Name/Description from Previous Surveys</b>	<b>Name/Description from AKRF Survey</b>	<b>Reason for Exclusion</b>	<b>Previous Survey</b>
27 Notamiset Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1920s Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence, this side-gable gambrel roof structure retains a brick chimney, shed-roofed dormers, six-over-six-light windows and a half-round gable window.	The structure appears to have been extensively altered later in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, severely compromising its historic integrity. Changes include modern siding, asphalt roof cladding, and a door surround and shutters that appear to date to the mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	